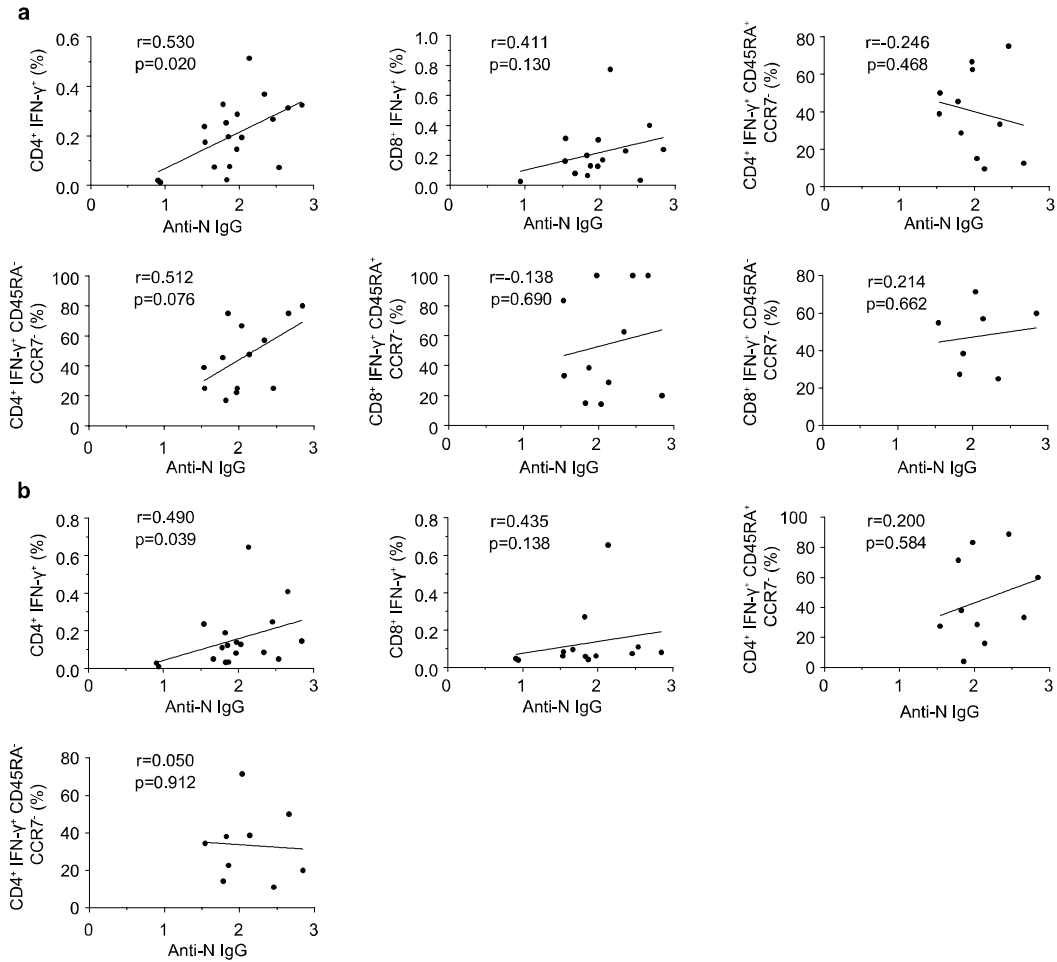


# **Supplementary information**

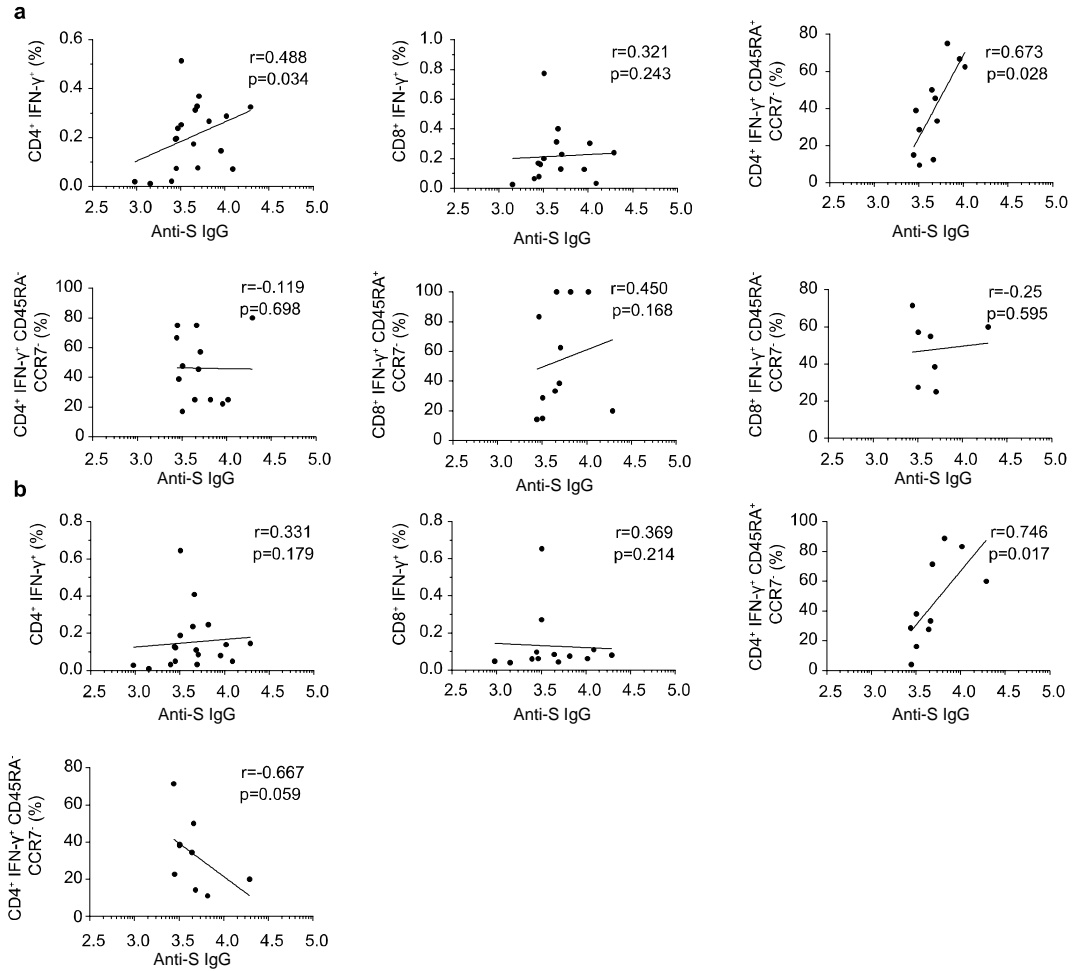
**Lasting Antibody and T cell Responses to SARS-CoV-2 in COVID-19 Patients**

**Three Months After Infection**

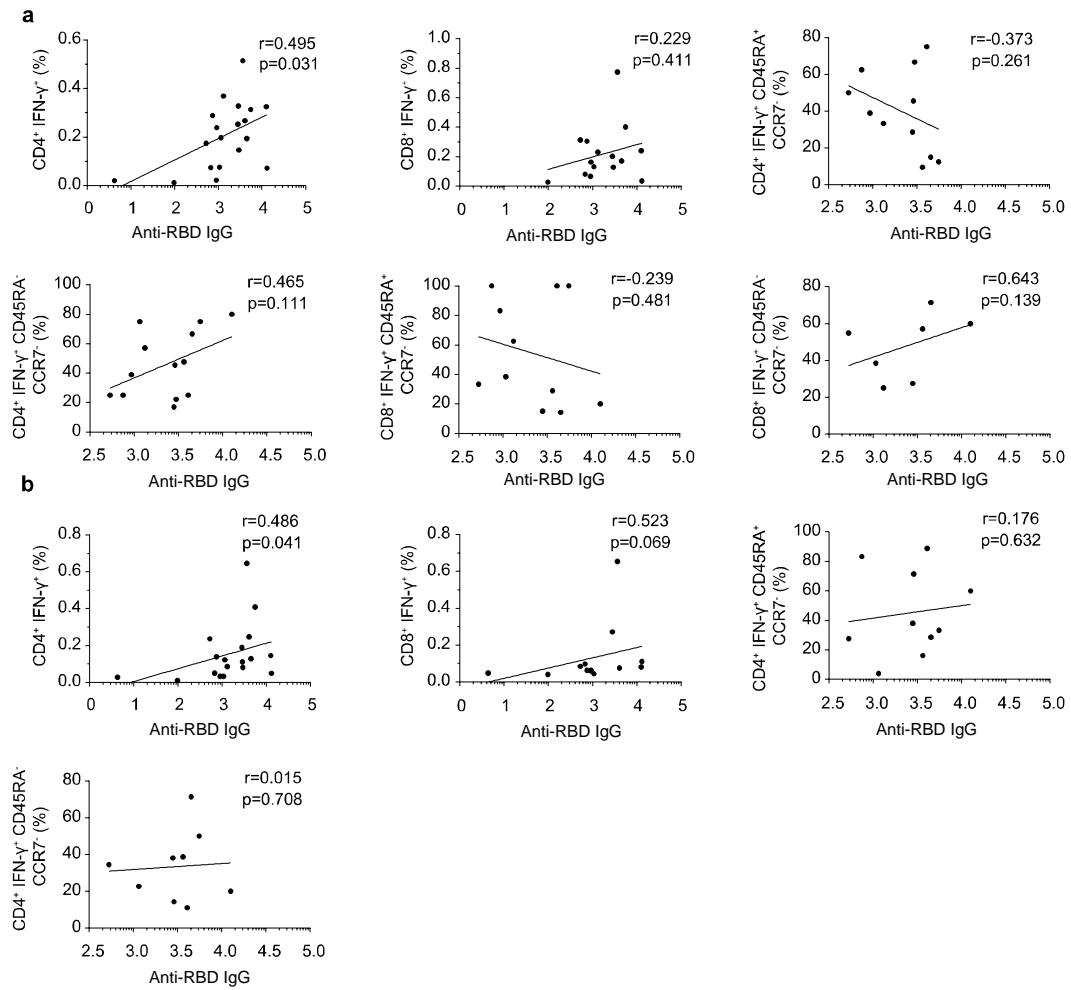
**Jiang *et al.***



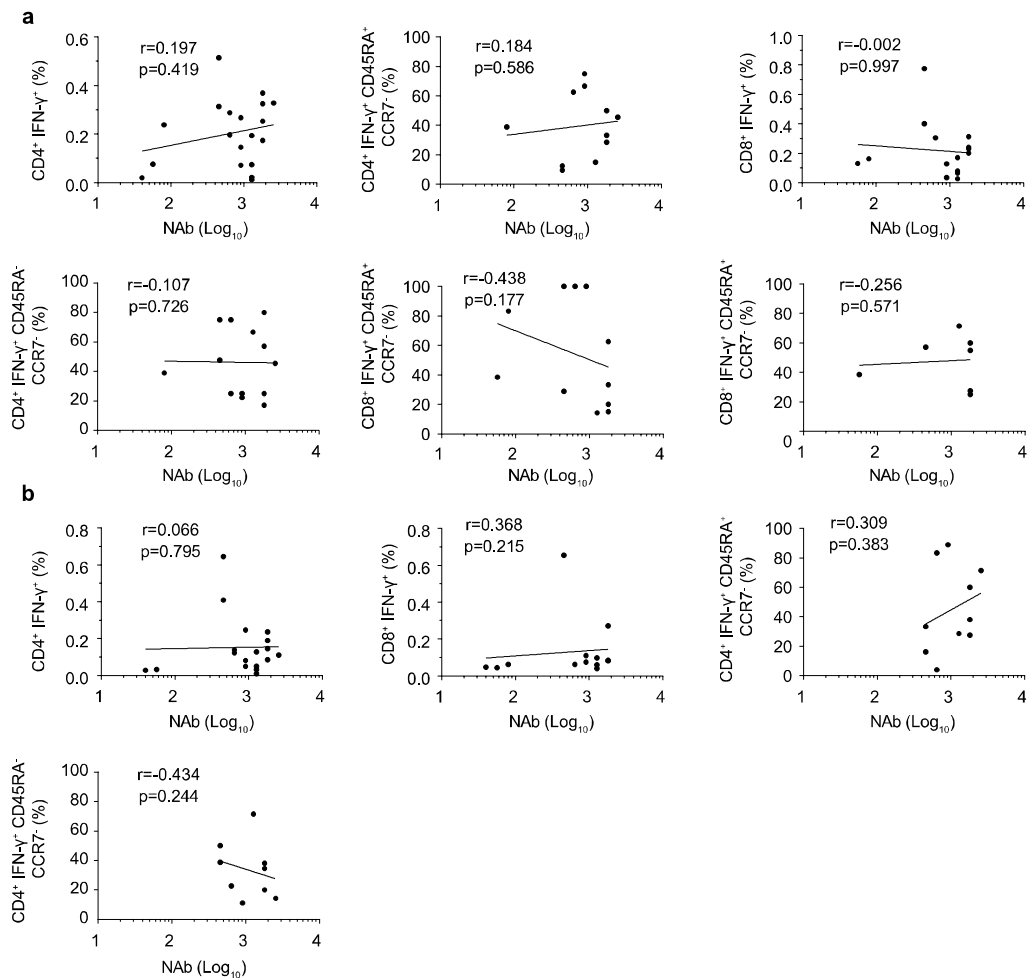
**Supplementary Fig. 1. Correlations between SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4 and CD8 T cell response and IgG response to nucleoprotein. a, b** Correlation between SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein (a) and spike (b) specific CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (%) and anti-N IgG. Statistical comparisons were performed using two-sided nonparametric Spearman correlation. p value and spearman's rho are presented.



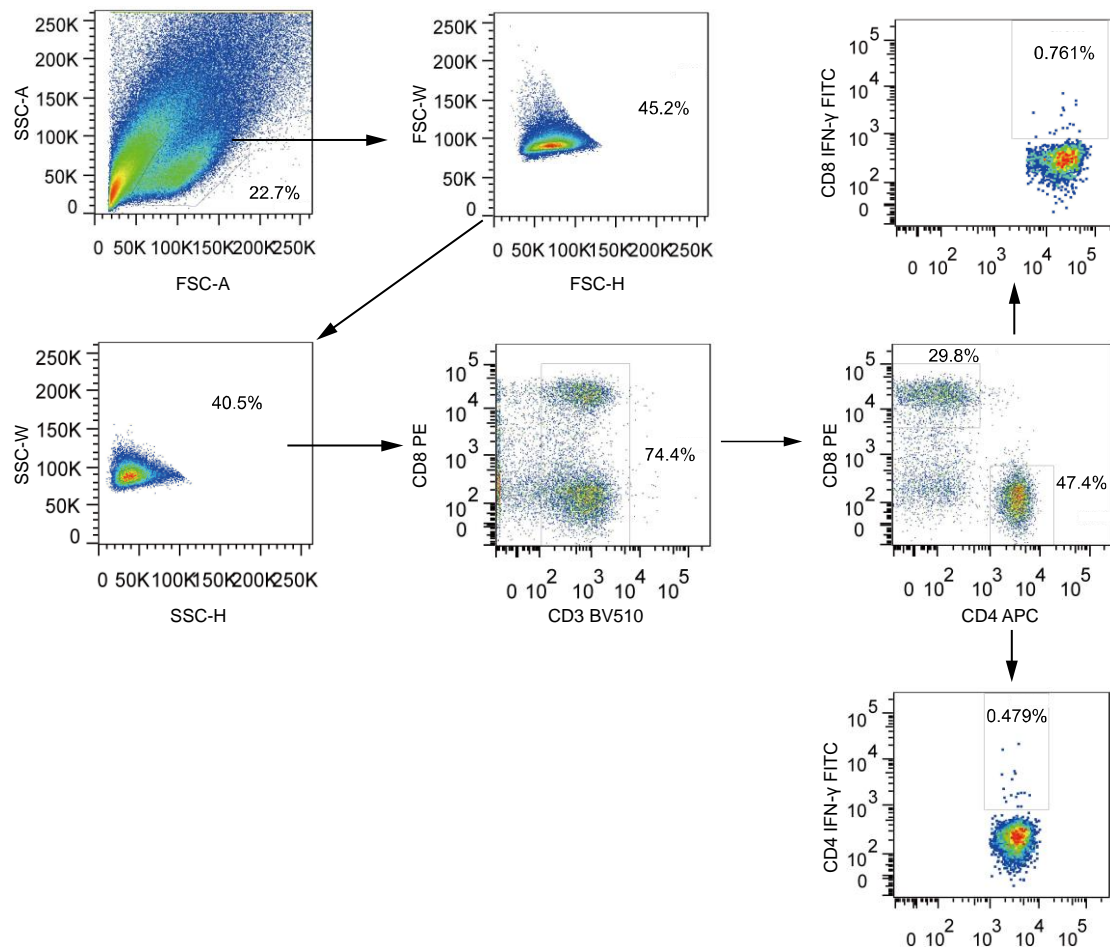
**Supplementary Fig. 2. Correlations between SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4 and CD8 T cell response and IgG response to spike. a, b** Correlation between SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein (N) (a) and spike (S) (b) specific CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (%) and anti-S IgG. Statistical comparisons were performed using two-sided nonparametric Spearman correlation. p value and spearman's rho are presented.



**Supplementary Fig. 3. Correlations between SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4 and CD8 T cell response and IgG response to the receptor-binding domain of spike. a, b** Correlation between SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein (a) and spike (b) specific CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (%) and anti-receptor binding domain (RBD) IgG. Statistical comparisons were performed using two-sided nonparametric Spearman correlation. p value and spearman's rho are presented.



**Supplementary Fig. 4. Correlations between SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4 and CD8 T cell response and neutralizing antibodies (NAb) a, b** Correlation between SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein (a) and spike (b) specific CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (%) and NAb titer. Statistical comparisons were performed using Spearman correlation. p value and spearman's rho are presented.



**Supplementary Fig. 5. The gating strategy of T cells subsets.** The gating strategy is shown for one representative patient. T-cell subsets were identified via the following gating strategy: lymphocytes (FSC/SSC), doublets (FSC-H/FSC-W), singlets (FSC-A/FSC-H), LIVE CD3<sup>+</sup> cells were selected and divided in CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD3<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>. Plots for IFN- $\gamma$  are shown for CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells from one representative patient. Within the CD4 and CD8 subsets, memory subsets were gated as CD45RA<sup>+</sup>CCR7<sup>+</sup> (naïve), CD45RA<sup>-</sup>CCR7<sup>+</sup> (central memory), CD45RA<sup>-</sup>CCR7<sup>-</sup> (effector memory) or CD45RA<sup>+</sup>CCR7<sup>-</sup> (late effector memory), and the gating strategy is shown in Fig 4.